# THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Clans Marshalling for the Affray.

AUGUST BELMONT AT PORK CITY.

His Alleged Business with Groesbeck, Pendleton and Hendricks.

WHAT ABOUT CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS?

Montgomery Blair Reviews the Field of National Politics.

CINCINNATI GRATZ BROWN'S OPPORTUNITY

The Missouri Governor's Character and Geneology.

DAVIS THE TEETOTAL CANDIDATE.

The Man of Legal Talons and Discipline Extraordinary.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1872. One by one the folks who will either fly like the moth round the flame of the liberal republican novement or, like the lion, rush in and scatter the brands of it or perish, appear at Cincinnati. The weather is good here and the hotels expectant.

August Belmont, the phiegmatic but cautiou nanager of the "liberal democratic" fortunes, was In Cincinnati on Monday, en route, as he said, to the little, old town of Vincennes to shoot snipe, and proceed thence to Louisville to secure some running that he had private errands with Groesbeck, Pendle ton and Hendricks, and that Charles W. Woolley, late of the Whiskey Ring, will keep him advised of political movements here, so that he may be within striking distance. Belmont stopped at the St. Nicholas Restaurant, the Delmonico's of the Pork City, and certainly had a gan, a shooting dog and a sporting kit with him. have changed since Bill Tweed had nearly run Belmont off the National Democratic Executive Committee, and Belmout is again a shrewd, cauous, respectable power in politics. He has a bet of \$4,000 against \$10,000 with a distinguished editor of New York that Grant will be beaten next fall. BELMONT'S OPINIONS.

Belmont was interviewed here in the interest of Charles Francis Adams, and cautiously replied to the questions put to him thus:-Mr. Adams was a statesman of whom any country might be proud; and ought to have the credit of keeping up the pride of his ancestry, &c. Nevertheless, it is the general belief that Davis is Mr. Belmont's first choice and Trumbull the second choice. He spoke with good sense to the following effect:—That he was in favor of the Cincinnati Convention being what it had started out to be-a liberal republican movement, simply and wholly, and unaffected and uninfluenced by democratic opinion; that he hoped the Convention would organize with skilfulness, so that it would avoid the appearance of a mass movement, and be apt for business and rapid, clean action: that he had no sympathy with democrats pressing the claims of their favorites upon the Convention but thought they ought to take a back seat until after the nomination. Finally, that he favored the nocrats doing precisely what they had done in Missouri—casting their vote for the Cincinnati nominee, all other things being equal and conmistent—and thus breaking the republican back-bone. "No candidate," said Mr. Belmont, "after n, can run a popular government without relying in great part upon the element which gave him his strength. The Missouri and Virginia movements are the acts of statesmanship that stand out most conspicuously in the last eight years of the

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE SITUATION. Hon. Montgomery Blair. Postmaster General for three years and half under Abraham Lincoln, and rother of the foster son of the Missouri movement, Senator Frank Blair, arrived in Cincinnati late day evening en route to St. Louis, where he said he had "some law and property cases." Notwithstanding the facts that Mr. Blair had been kept on the road five hours too long and had seen two trains wrecked and three men killed by the explosion of a locomotive near Parkersburg, he hopped up stairs at the Burnett House with all the vigor sweet sixteen, and next morning at breakfast had the appetite of a bride on the wedding trip.

"Sausage," said Mr. Blair at breakfast. "I always eat sausage at Cincinnati. You can rely on it here. It's cheaper to kill pig than dog in this city." MR. BLAIR FOR PASSIVISM.

"Mr. Blair," said the HERALD's representative, do you favor the endorsement of the liberal republican nominee by the democratic party "

"Assuredly! Assuredly! What else, sir? Aman's vote isn't a thing to throw away; he won't have it sagain for four years—perhaps never if General Grant adapts himself to that seat four years more."
"Have you any preference as to the candidate to be nominated here at Cincinnati next week?"
"I don't speak to anybody on that question, sir. It would not be appropriate for me to do so. Noted has heard me interfere with this Convention in any manner. I declared myself in harmony again with the democratic party in my Rockville speech and in published letters five years ago, and this Convention is to be a republican Convention. That is what it is called to be. That is what it ought to be. It is meddling for democrats to be pressing their views upon it. I agree with Trumbull, Schurz and the rest that the vitality and influence of the movement will lie in its being republican—that and nothing eise."

MR. BLAIR ON GRATZ BROWN.

"Your preference has been charged to be with Gratz Brown, of Missouri. He is a relative of yours, I believe?"

"Yes, sir. He is a double cousin. On his father's vote isn't a thing to throw away; he won't have it

i believe?"
"Yes, sir. He is a double cousin. On his father's
side he is my father's cousin; on his mother's side
my first cousin; but that has nothing to do with
my choice. Governor Brown would resent a political suggestion from me at this period as quickly as
from any democrat."

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"Do you object to stating your estimate, on general principles, of Mr. Brown's public capacity?"

"Way, sir, every observer of public affairs knows that Gratz Brown is a man of long and large public service—a representative in the State Legislature, a United States Senator of modest, but effective remembrance, an able leader of masses and worker out of political accomplishments. As Governor of Missouri he has redeemed the piedge he made when he said, Before God! we will have a new era of prosperity and repose in this State.' He is one of the few men in whom eloquence and executive ability meet. He is both rich and eminent, suggestive and successful."

"Then I infer he is your choice for Chacinnati."

"I have nothing to do with Cincinnati, sir. I feel a conviction that, for the good of the States and the people, I ought to vote for whoever is nominated by the liberals. All that I have seen of progress in public life has been achieved by making use of such opportunities as this. I was brought up a Benton man. to admire and follow that old Missourian, and I lived to see the republican party, in its purer day, spring from his ions. I was a Van Buren man, and When Van Buren was overthrown I saw the democratic party continue its sway by converting Mr. Tyler. I saw Abraham Lincoin veto the Reconstruction bills of Henry Winter Davis and so modify his party—by my advice, by the way—that a little of State and municipal government is left from the rapacity of federalism; and I hope to see the resumption of local and personal rights worked out by the present movement, toward which I keep myself persistently passive."

"I should be pleased, Mr. Blair, to know something of the family history of Governor Brown."

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"A should b

Benjamin Gratz, and he was named for his step-uncle. That is all that is notable. Mr. Brown is in the prime of life. He is coming to the Cincinnati Convention, and you will see his shock of red hair conspicuous there."

onspicuous there."

MR. BLAIR ON DAVIS.

"It is said at Washington, Mr. Blair, that Carl schurz is coming to the Convention piedged to

"It is said at Washington, Mr. Blair, that Carl Schurz is coming to the Convention pledged to Trumbull."

"I don't believe that anybody knows enough to assert that. Schurz has been careful about committing himself."

"Do yon think that Davis will sweep the Convention, as the democratic members of Congress idlege?"

"No. "The organization " wavfeeted there Mr. Davis will make no great weight in a representative body. This support which the liberal republican movement is getting from the democracy is in spite of the leaders: it comes from the voting democratic masses. The leaders in Congress have detected the feeling, and want to make their bargains in advance. They have railled on Mr. Davis, and have used the party organ, so called, at Washington to defeat their choice in advance by forcing him upon another party. This was a great mistake in point of management and it did no help to Davis, I apprehend that the Cincinnati Convention will admit none as voting delegates who have not been and are not now republicans."

"Yes. He is not a talking man, although he can talk when he wants to; but he keeps up a heap of thinking, and is cantious, and looks at you. He has a strong country gentleman's will and good nature. I like his decisions. They read well and show him to have a love of justice and to be a fine equity lawyer. He is not as learned as some members of the bench, but is surpassed by none for good masculine sense and safety."

BLAHE ON ADAMS.

"What do you think of the nomination of Adams and Groesbeck by the papers of this city?"

"Oh, that is a local freak—a desire for a ticket of their own. Mr. Groesbeck has considerable support around the city of Cincinnati, and they have tacked Mr. Adams on to give him a local habitation. I admire both these men for their good qualities, but hardly think there is anything probable in the success of the combination."

BLAHE ON TRUMBULL.

"How do you like Trumbull?"

"He has done good, bold work of late, but has been overcautious in the beginning. I don't know what his chan

states. Mr. Lincoln was apprehensive about it, and stopped it by offering the Chief Justiceship to Chase."

"Do you think Grant a failure, Mr. Blair?"

"Not as a man. He is as an administration. I think him a very dangerous personality, and not to be lightly estimated in an encounter. He has the making of an absolute ruler in him. He will try to fight his way out of this dilemma. You see if he does not follow up Spain and Cuba hard this summer and fall. He got his all by war, and war is his best hold. If this canvass goes against him there will be movements from Washington to distract the public purpose. Nothing can re-elect him, however, but the stupidity of democratic leaders."

Here Mr. Blair finished his sausage, measured your correspondent in his steel-blue eye, demanded the highest-priced toothpick in the Burnett House, and darted toward the omnibus to take the St. Louis train. Five minutes afterwards the hotel was filled with Cincinnati reporters looking enviously at the Herald representative, and they would not be comforted because Mr. Blair was not. ILLINGIS opinion on David Davis.

The Herald's representative had meantime "bounced" a lawyer practising before the Supreme Court of the United States, residing at Quincy, Ill., but until of late a resident of Bloomington, the Illinois home of David Davis. This lawyer was R. K. Turner, and he had also just returned from Washington.

"Mr. Turner," said the Herald representative, glidling to business like a pearl diver to the bottom, "what is the sentiment of your State among republicans on the nomination at Cincinnati?"

"I am for Grant, sir. There is some insurrection, however. In our town the most conspicuous citizen is

formerly at the head of the Interior Department. He is now about seventy years old, and is the best head, perhaps, in our district for law and affairs. He is dead set against Grant, and, I think, sympathizes with the Cincinnati movement."
"Would the Illinois people like to see David Davis President?"

"Would the lilinois people like to see David Davis President?"
"I would, for one reason; I have some cases in the Supreme Court which he decided against me below, and I might be willing to give him the Presidency to get him out of the way, up above. Davis is a popular man, in a certain sense, in our State. He has many warm friends and no bitter enemies.

DAVIS' QUEERKESS.

The people like him because he is easy-going, peculiar, fast in his friendships, and never much inclined to press judgment against debtors. Nobody wants to pay, and he continues cases over from term to term, so that we lawyers have to advise our clients to strengthen the securities of their debtors and wait. The lawyers are all starving to death in Davis' district. He is a wonderfully queer man. He often attends to his private affairs, correspondence, and so forth, until after the hour for Court to begin, when he strides up there in a hurry and finds the lawyers all waiting. The course of justice proceeds without much system or order, until Davis suddenly recollects some engagement or other, when he says, without pausing a minute:—Adjourn court!" He is worth from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. He never sells anything and lets his property improve by contact with that of more enterprising folks. He owns 1,000 acres of fine land just out of the flourishing city of Bloomington. His property is largely in wild lands in lowa and toward the Missouri River. His Chicago property he did not want, but took it for a debt of \$5,000, and now it is worth \$300,000. Mr. Lincoln lowa and toward the Missouri River. His Chicago property he did not want, but took it for a debt of \$5,000, and now it is worth \$300,000. Mr. Lincoln used to say with a mixture of admiration and humor:—'Here's Davis has made more in land than all of us together in law.' Yet Lincoln said, with evident belief, that if his administration had done no other act than to put David Davis on the Supreme Bench, it would have been a success for that."

no other act than to put David Davis on the Supreme Bench, it would have been a success for that."

"Davis And Lincoln.

"What was the bond between them—Lincoln and Davis? Were they in anything alike?"

"Davis is not a hard man, but he is more selfish and cautious than Lincoln. The latter cared nothing for money, although perfectly frugal and thrifty. He gave half the first \$5,000 he ever earned to 'Billy' Herndon, his partner, against the protests of his friends and without any contract to do so, out of sympathy and exuberance of feeling. He put the other \$2,500, in imitation of Davis, in wild land; kept it there two or three years, got ten per cent for it, and then withdrew it. Lincoln was a man who had a desire, overruling all things, to find out the truth of even matters at law. Davis has a like will and resolve to do justice, but he is more worldly and prudent and nothing of the poet that Lincoln was. He would make a safe and deliberate President, ruing by equity, but he would never be out in the advance of the age or the party, He is a perfect conservative, and was many months making up his mind to vote for Mr. Lincoln. Everything in Davis goes through a process of consideration, except his legal decisions, which are made from a sort of horse intuition. You may cry in vain, 'This is the law;' but the old fellow will put down his hand and say, 'This is the right.' Probably no judge exists who is so decisive, fearless and direct in his office, and yet on wordly and personal matters so slow and hesitating. He has got rich by hesitating and eminent by his decision. Davis As A CHARACTER.

"There is a lawyer named Holmes out in our parts who cannot be scared off his line of argument by the Judge. Some time ago Holmes was proceeding with a speech—Davis on the bench—when Davis said, in his emphatic voice, which gets squeaky and suppressed when he is in earnest, as if afraid of its own volume:—

"Mr. Holmes, I say that is not the law; but I von are stating."

"Holmes went on and Davis got uneasy.

"Mr. Holmes, I s

stating.' Holmes persisted, and finally Davis, very uneasy— he has a quaint kind of imperial will—broke

for he has a quaint kind of imperial will—broke out,

'Mr. Holmes, I say that is not the law; but if you think it is I'd like to bet you!

'Judge Davis is also strange in his friendships and in his absent-mindedness. He takes a fancy to young men sometimes and proposes to direct their fortunes, but they must do precisely as he tells them or it is all off. Some time ago he went to a lawyer in one of our good-sized towns and said,

'I want you to take young ——into your firm.'

'We can't; we are full. There is no room!'

'Now, I'm doing this,' said Davis. 'You take him; you must; I told him you would. I'll find the business to make it pay.'

"So the young man went into the firm, and Davis turned over plenty of additional business to it for the sake of his protege. After a while the young man concluded to move to Springfield without Davis' consent. The Judge dropped him from that minute."

minute."
"In brief," concluded Mr. Turner, "Davis has plenty of quaintness, and is as much of a character of another sort as Lincoln was. From what I see of the names on the Illinois call for the Cincinnati Convention I should say the majority of them were

Convention I should say the majority of them were bavis men."
"What do you think," asked the Herald correspondent, "of Governor Palmer's new position?"
"Palmer is a very able man, and one of the best stump speakers in the State, He has a way of making everything appear candid and honest, which takes the people off their feet; but he is always a little late in everything he does, and is a transparently terribly ambitious man, so that he keeps himself timid and makes himself and friends unhappy. He is too late this time again. I think Trumbull holds a higher reputation for consistency and stubborn principle than Palmer. The most men can say against Trumbull is that he is cold."

# PREPARING FOR THE POLITICIANS.

Great Efforts Being Made to Accommo date the Masses-General Gosslp-Lively Times Expected in Cincinnati-Likes and Dislikes, Praises and Denouncings.

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1872.

Matters at the Exposition Hall, where the Con. venuon is to be held, are being pushed for-

ward with energy. Committee meetings are held daily, and the alterations to the building will be completed by Saturday evening. The stage will have seating capacity for one thousand. The building will be handsomely decorated, after designs suggested by Murat Halstead, at an expense of \$5,000. Fred. Donglass, and fourteen colored men from Louisiana will attend the Convention. Susan B. Anthony and Anna E. Dickinson will also be here. George Francis Train lec tures on issues of the day, pressing his claims as a candidate for President at Greenwood Hall Tuesday night next. Two hundred delegates from Kansas and thirty from California will arrive to-morrow. The hotels are all engaged and can accommodate 6,000 persons. Steamboats now laid up will b brought to the levee and used as hotels to accommodate the masses expected. The Missouri dele gation have secured rooms for 1,000; Philadelphia for 100.

Governor H. C. Warmoth, General Herron and sixteen others from Louisiana will be quartered at the Gibson House.

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LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED IN INDIANA.

Dick Bright, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and nephew of Jesse D. Bright, in an Interview to-day, stated that the coming fall campaign in Indiana would be of intense interest and excitement, owing to the probability of Hendricks running against Morton. The latter will return with impaired health, yet he will make a desperate struggle to maintain his hold. If Grant is defeated Morton will be sacrificed. The democracy of Indiana and Kentucky, Bright says, will support any liberal candidate. The defection of George W. Julian, the representative war horse of the Free Soil district in Indiana, is looked on as evidence of the intensity of the fall campaign in that State.

MR. BELMONT AND MURAT HAISTEAD.

August Belmont on Monday called on Murat Haistead and complinented him for putting up Charles Francis Adams at the head of the ticket in the Cincinnait Commerciat, and said that Adams' nomination would be made.

General Lew Campbell endorses the retention of the liberals, and says it is his opinion that the reason why Van Trump is so much against the Chichmati Convention is mainly because he is exercised over Belmont's neglect to invite him to a caucus recently held at Walker's.

Fred. Hassaurk names among the German Americans to be present Dr. Freedeman, of Philadelphia; Sigismund Kaufmann, of New York; Fred. Hecker and Gustave Koerner, of Illinois; Fred. Munch, of Wisconsin, and Judge Stalle and Charles Reemelin, of Ohlo.

If the Convention is a success Lieutenant Governer Muller of Ghot it is understod will retire

of Ohio.

If the Convention is a success Lieutenant Governor Muller, of Ohio, it is understood, will retire his name from the Grant Electoral ticket. George E. Pugh, ex-Senator, is understood to say if Adams be nominated he will make

be nominated he will make

A FUNERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
his objections being on the score of some religious
utterances of Adams! father. Governor Cox says
the New York republicans and Fenton men, who at
first were inclined towards Davis, have changed
their minds. The Enquirer of this city to-day, however, finally abandoned Davis, as not possessing
strength enough to affect the grand vote, and it
came out for Adams.

Feeling here is entirely for Adams among both
parties, but his friends rely upon sentiment merely,
and have accomplished no organization. If Davis
is nominated there will be a general bolt among
the Ohio republicans, and Grant will carry this
State. He appears to have no personal enemies
here, but no admirers since his acceptance of the
labor platform.

#### CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His Letter to David A. Wells-Does Not Want the Cincinnati Nomination-The Conditions Under Which Alone He Could be Induced to Sacrifice His Inde-

pendence. Springfield, Mass., April 24, 1872. The Republican of to-morrow morning will contain the following in relation to Charles Francis Adams and the Cincinnati Convention:-

Adams and the Cincinnati Convention:—

As arranged many weeks ago, Mr. Adams sailed on his return to Europe yesterday with his wife, in order to be ready for the meeting of the Geneva Arbitration. Before he left a gentleman interested in the Cincinnati Convention and desiring that he should become its candidate wrote him inquiring as to his views of the movement which it represented, and suggesting that there should be some one in attendance who could speak for him, to which there came the following reply, with no restrictions as to its publicity: olicity:- MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

Boston April 18, 1872.

My Dear Mr. Wells—I have received your letter, and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the circumstances under which it might possibly be made. If the call upon me were an unequivocal one, based upon confidence in my character earned in public line, and a belief that I would carry out in practice the principles which I professed, then indeed would come a test of my courage in an emergency; but if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to draw me out of that crowd. With regard to what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made it would be ridiculous in me to stand hazgling over them. With a single exception of ambiguity, i see noting which any honest republican or democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who demied them. The difficulty is not in the professions. It lies everywhere only in the manner in which they are carried into practice. If I have succeeded in making myself understood, you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or to speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that, when it came to the point, any one so entirely isolated as I am from all political associations of any kind could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office; but I am so unlucky as to value that independence more highly than the clevation which its brought by a sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with the sense of grateful recognition of the very which is brought by a sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with the sense of graterii recognition of the very fattering estimates made of any services in many and high quarters; but I cannot consent to peddle with them for power. If the good people who meet at Ginchmati ream, which I had they neemed texpressit in a ming and the convince meeting of a minst expressit in a many of a min which I had not sent the convince meeting of a minst expressit in a many of a min with great respect, yours, &c...

LIAGLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

DAVID A. Wells, Esq., Norwich, Com.

Charles Francis Adams Not the Choice of the Democrats-They Will Have a Separate Convention and Nominate a Separate Ticket.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1872.

There is a good deal of feeling among democratic Congressmen against the declared preference of Mr. Belmont for the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for President at Cincinnati. Nobody on the democratic side in Congress favors Adams' nomina tion, and a rumor was started to-day that the efforts which are being made in his behalf are in tended to be in the interest of Grant. There is no significance in this story further than in the hostility Adams' nomination would meet with among the

ferring to the despatch in the newspapers that Referring to the despatch in the newspapers that August Belmont was at Cincinnationing the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as candidate for President before the Convention to assemble there next week, giving assurances that Mr. Adams would receive the democratic support, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Joint Cancus of Democratic Senators and Representatives, is authority for saying that there are no democrats in Congress in favor of Mr. Adams, and that, in his ominion, it is authe certain that the Democratic No. Congress in tavor of Mr. Adams, and that, in his opinion, it is quite certain that the Democratic National Convention will nominate another ticket if Mr. Adams shall be chosen at Cincinnati.

Although the time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention are not formally fixed, it is understood that the 4th or July will be the time and St. Louis the place.

#### MARYLAND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS. Appointment of Delegates to Cincin. nati-A Small Gathering and Little

Enthusiasm.

Baltimore, April 24, 1872. The liberal republican movement in this State as sumed shape to-day for the first time in a little gathering at Barnum's Hotel, which named delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The meeting was called to order about twelve o'clock, and ex-Gov ernor Bradford was chosen Chairman and General John A. Steiner, of Frederick, Secretary, Gentlemen of some prominence from most of the countles were present, but the meeting was not large enough to get up much enthusiasm, and the proceedings were rather dull. Governor Bradford on taking the Chair, made a speech full of gittering generalities in which he deprecated the general demoralization in the administration of the govern-ment under General Grant, and said that, while the meeting was not large, if all the signs of the times were not utterly fallacious, it was the nucleus of a new party whose induence would be felt in the

coming campaign.

No resolutions were passed or instructions to

No resolutions were passed or instructions to delegates given; but there is no room for doubt that the entire strength of the State will be thrown for Judge Davis.

Ex-Governor Bradford, H. W. Hoffman, ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore; J. A. Cunningham, H. C. Hicks, brother of Governor Hicks and ex-Appraiser of the Port; S. L. Gouverneur, Milton Whitney, Dr. Charles R. Daron, Joseph J. Stewart, ex-Internal Revenue Assessor and ex-Minister to Turkey; Charles Findley, Lewis Henninghausen, M. T. Gosnell, Thomas Ireland, Export Master: Edward Ley, Dr. J. R. Ward and Colonel W. H. Weigel were named as delegates.

# CONNECTIOUT'S REPLY.

The Liberal Republicans Lukewarm and Apparently not Interested.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24, 1872. The Evening Post of this city publishes this after noon the Connecticut response to the Cincinnaticall. It has not been circulated generally in the State, and no special effort has been made to procure signers. It contains forty-eight names, among which are several who were prominent in the forma-tion of the republican party and a number of Ger-mans. Among the signers are ex-Mayor Timothy

M. Allyn, Mark Howard, David Clark, Hugh Harbinson, of Hartford; David Gallup, of Plainfield; Thomas M. Clark, of Winsted; A. E. Rice, of Waterbury; C. S. Fessenden, of Stamford; David A. Wells, of Norwich, and others. A considerable delegation will go to Clucinnati from this State.

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### THE GERMAN LIBERALS.

A Mass Meeting of Deutschers-Resolutions Endorsing the Cincinnati Movement if it Guarantees Good Government

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24, 1872.

A very large meeting of German liberal republicans was held here this evening. Resolutions were adopted, in substance, as follows:-We are determined to support the Cincinnati Convention .f its platform and candidates guarantee a good administration. Any endeavor compelling the party to vote for Grant must be emphatically resisted, and the right of opinion must be maintained. Parties are not the end, but the means of advancing to something better, and if they make the public welfare subservient to personal interest, then they must be opposed. The friends of General Grant ridicule the desire of the people for reform, but in vain. Reform has become the watchword of the day, and in course of time will overcome every opposition, and will carry out every necessary measure, and especially the ineligibility of the President to a second term, as this is considered the main source of corruption. In order that capacity, honesty and moral dignity may become the pillars of the republic, the strength of this liberal movement is based on the fact that it desires to achieve moral ends, and is aspiring to realize wholesome principles. Its justification is shown by history, and particularly by the action and attitude of the leaders and organs of the Grant party. party to vote for Grant must be emphatically

party.

A large number of speeches were made, all enthusiastic for the liberal movement. Twenty delegates wer appointed to the Cincinnati Convention, embracing in the list the leading Germans of the city.

## MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

The State Republican Convention-A General Row Over the Attempt to Nominate Wilson Instead of Colfax for the Vice Presidency-The Delegation to Philadelphia.

Baltimore, April 24, 1872.

The regular Republican State Committee met here to day at twelve o'clock for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention. There were full delegations present from all the counties, as well as from Baltimore city, among whom were several colored, and a most exciting time was had during the whole of the progress of the Convention. Some time since a movement was started by the City Postmaster, General Dennison and several other prominent office holders here, to fix the delegation going to the Philladelphia Convention for Senator Wilson as Vice President, instead of Colfax, but the wire pullers of the non-officeholder's faction, where in favor of Colfax, outwitted the Post Office faction, although Creswell threw his influence in their favor to beat Colfax, and excluded from the tickets at the primary meetings all the office holders. This morning, when the Convention was called, a protest was presented by them, asking that all the city delegation be refused a seat in the Convention, they declaring fraud and corruption. This was referred to the Committee on Credentials, when an adjournment of the Convention to two o'clock was had.

At the reassembling of the Convention the committee reported against the "officeholders' ring," when a general fight ensued between the outsiders of the two factions, which forced another adjournment until five o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at five, and, with the aid of the police, succeeded in transacting their business. Messrs, Joseph Tome, Thomas A. Spence, Daniel Weisel and C. C. Faiton were elected as delegates at large, with a full delegation from each of the districts, all of whom were instructed to vote in the Philadelphia Convention for Grant and Colfax. among whom were several colored, and a most

## THE LATE POLITICAL AFFRAY.

Arraignment of Owney Geoghegan and "Clipper" Hennessy at Essex Market Court Yesterday-They are Held Under \$5,000 Ball.

As choice a crowd of roughs as ever graced a olice court or disgraced a great city came thronging into Essex Market Court about ten o'clock yes terday morning. Some of them had red shirts and ome of them little of any kind of a shirt, but all of them had hard, battered looking countenances and villanous looking eyes.

The occasion of this select gathering was the

arraignment of the notorious Owney Geoghegan and William (alias "Clipper") Hennessy, feloniously assaulting Michael J. McNally, one of

feloniously assaulting Michael J. McNally, one of the Tammany inspectors of primaries in the Eighteenth ward. The cause and description of the afray was fully recounted in yesterday's issue. McNally, who was supposed to be fatally injured, was able to appear and make his formal complaint before Judge Scott.

He is a slight built but very wiry looking man, about twenty-six years of age, and has good, regular features and very intelligent face. He was well dressed and quite composed in manner. The top of his head and forchead were covered with bandages, and in his overcoat, frockeoat, vest and shirt were the marks of the bullet fired from the pistol of John O'Connell, alias "Coach." The course of the deadly missile was directly over his heart, and was

it had to pass through. As it was, it just grazed the skin.

While McNally was making his complaint Hennessy and Geoghegan were joking and laughing, and had to be reminded two or three times to behave themselves. They were perfectly insouciant as to the result, knowing full well, perhaps, that bely was near at hand.

as to the result, knowing full well, perhaps, that help was near at hand.

The Judge placed Hennessy under \$3,000 bail and Geoghegan under \$2,000. This bail was almost immediately furnished by Mr. Michael Moore, of 225 East Twenty-first street.

When Mr. Geoghegan was placing his name on the bond, in duleet tones, half smothered with bad whiskey, he informed the clerk, Mr. Steers, "What me touch that young feller! Why, he is a consumptive; I'd rather save him from a lickin' than touch him. Peter Woods and John Woods bought him a big navy revolver the other day and they're sendin' him aroun' raisin' rows; he'll git killed before he's much older."

After delivering himself of this speech the bold Owney swaggered out of the court room scenting

After deriving immest of this speech the solid owney swaggered out of the court room scenting the place as he went. During the rest of the morn-ing several friends called to see him, and among the number were Cooley Keyes and Lou Baker, who seemed very much interested in Owney's fate. John O'Connell has not yet been arrested; but officers of the Eighteenth expect to have him be-fore to marrow.

# CANADA.

Mr. Langevin's Important Resolutions on the Proposed Canal to Admit of Vessels Passing from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 24, 1872. Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, has given notice that on Friday next he will move the

First—That in the resolution adopted by the Eighth Provincial Parliament of Canada, on which was founded the address to Her Majesty praying for a union of the British North American Provinces, it was affirmed that the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great West with the scaboard were of the greatest importance, and it was declared that they should be proceduted at the earliest possible period that the state of the inances would permit.

Second—That the time has now arrived when the financlai and material condition of the Dominion require and warrant a thorough and comprehensive improvement of the growing trade and commerce of the country, and to give greater facilities for the through traffic and carrying trade of the Dominion.

Third—That this House is of opinion that the government and ulargement of the Dominion canals to the dimensions and especity recommended in the Report of the canal Commissioners, laid before the House during the last ression.

Forth—That, taking into consideration the value and following resolutions:-

Canal Commissioners, laid before the House during the last session.

Fourth—That, taking into consideration the value and voitame of trade between the inland and maritime provinces of the Dominion, this House is further of opinion that the construction of a canal by which sea going vessis may pass from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy without breaking buik or making a long and often dangerous voyage around the coast of Nova Scolia is of national importance, and should be proceeded with without delay.

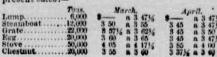
national importance, and should be proceeded with without delay.

Sir George E. Cartier moved that on Friday next
the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole
to consider certain resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Bowerassa said he should move on Thursday
next an address for copies of all correspondence
since the 1st of July, 1869, between the imperial
government, the Cabinet of Washington and the
government of Canada in reference to a new treaty
or renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United
States, and of all negotiations arising in consequence of the abrogation of this treaty, together
with copies of all correspondence on the subject between the Canadian government and the Boards
of Trade of the United States and those of the
Dominion.

#### SALE OF SCRANTON COAL. One hundred and thirty thousand tons of Scranton

coal was sold at auction yesterday, at prices averaging far below the prices of last month. The following shows the comparative rates at the last and



# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Startling Rumors and Insinuations of Bribery and Corruption.

THE ACCUSED JUDGES AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Lively and Interesting Tilt Between Two Senators.

HAWKINS' THREATENED REVELATIONS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer Bill Passed.

SUSPICIOUS EFFORT TO DEFEAT IT.

The Bill to Redistrict the State Reported in the Assembly.

The Canal Bonds-The Crosstown Railroad Franchise-Election of a Regent-The Statue Bill Passed-Hopes and Fears Concerning the Charter.

ALBANY, April 24, 1872. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, who yesterday resigned his seat as a Representative of the Eleventh district of New York in the Assembly, packed up his traps, shook the dust of this wicked capital from his feet and took his departure for New York this morning. Before he induce withdraw his resignation, but without effect. A petition is being circulated in the Assembly, for the signature of members, requesting him to return and resume his seat, but it is scarcely possible that he could entertain the idea of coming back as a member of a body which he holds in such contempt. Up to the moment of his departure he continued to denounce this

SO-CALLED REFORM LEGISLATURE as the most corrupt that has ever betrayed the rights and interests of the people and tarnished the honor of the State. He said to-day that if all the honest members would follow his example and resign they would, in his opinion, number only about thirty. The revelations that Hawkins is expected to make about the doings of this Legislature are looked forward to with interest. His emphatic declaration that the Legislature of 1872 is more corrupt than any of its predecessors has startled many people. There are some of the timid ones who fear that he may have facts and figures to substantiate his statement; while others, more stouted hearted, seem to think that this little breeze will soon blow over, and that Hawkins' influence outside will be about as little as it was inside the Assembly Chamber. The fact remains, however, that his resignation will be looked upon as A SEVERE REBUKE

to this boasted assembly of reformers. It will be a feather in his cap that he can say to his constituents that his associates at the capital were collectively so corrupt and so utterly regardless of the public interests that he could no longer sit in the same Assembly with them; hence no one imagines for a moment that Hawkins will come back.

The fate of the charter will be known this week.
To-morrow the Governor is to give a hearing in the Executive Chamber to parties who desire to present their reasons why, in their opinion, he should not votal.

their reasons why, in their opinion, he should not vetoit.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHARTER.

Mr. Wheeler, who represents the Committee of Seventy here, had another interview with the Governor to-day, but it was impossible for him to obtain any positive intelligence from His Excellency upon the veto question. The Governor was noncommittal. The general impression is that he will feel it incumbent upon him to send it back to the Legislature with his objections. Mr. Wheeler, however, is quite hopeful that the Governor will allow it to become a lawas it stands at present. All is speculation just now, however; but we will know what the Governor's decision will be this week.

Both houses went through the formalities essential to the

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ELECTION OF A REGENT

of the University in place of the late Erastus
Corning. The joint caucus of the republicans last
night had fixed upon the name of Henry R. Pierson,
who resides in Albany and represents the Central
Railroad interest. In the Senate to-day the formal
ballot resulted in twenty-two votes, all republicans,
for Pierson, and five, all democrats, for Bishop William C. Doane. In the Assembly 116 votes
were cast, of which Mr. Pierson received
ninety-six, the remainder being distributed
as follows:—Horace Greeley, 9; Erastus Brooks, 3;
Bishop Doane, 3, and 1 each for William H. Bogart,
James W. Gerard, Samuel J. Tilden and Colonel
Hawkins. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Moseley, with other
democrats, who at first preferred Brooks or Doane,
changed their votes in favor of Horace Greeley.
Subsequently both houses met in joint session in
the Assembly Chamber; the separate choice of
each was announced, and Mr. Pierson was duly
declared elected Regent of the University.

The question as to what is to be done with
THE NEW YORK JUDGES
is to be decided before the adjournment next week.
In this connection it may be said there are some
very strange rumors just now concerning the
pulling and hauling that is going on between the
friends and opponents of the impeachment idea.
Most extraordinary charges of corrupt influences
being used by the latter are made by the former;
but, on the other hand, it is asserted in the
lobby that the very men who are clamoring most
against the use of money to defeat the impeachment project are making free use of the same magical influence to accomplish the object they have so
much at heart. Indeed the Legislature has already
earned such an unenviable fame for itself, as a purchasable article, that the fate of the Judges, be it tial to the ELECTION OF A REGENT

against the use of money to defeat the impeachment project are making free use of the same magical influence to accomplish the object they have so much at heart. Indeed the Legislature has already earned such an unenviable fame for itself, as a purchasable article, that the fate of the Judges, be it good or bad, may probably be decided in the long run by the side which has the heaviest purse. It is bad enough, certainly, for a certain notorious class of men to attempt to bring the Legislature to terms with bribes, but, if reformers use the same weapon, the sooner the reform cry is hushed the better.

The bill providing for new work and extraordinary repairs upon the canals of the State and appropriating about a million and a half dollars for that purpose was called up in the Assembly by Mr. Fort. A motion of Mr. Snayth to insert the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of bridges and other crossings on the extension of the Chenango Canal was adopted, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed by a vote of 72 to 25. The previous question was ordered in the Assembly upon the bill providing for the holding of

A CHARTER ELECTION

In the city of New York in May, as stipulated in the new charter, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The Third Street Cross Town Railroad bill, giving the franchise to Sidney A. Yeomans upon payment of \$150,000, came up in the Assembly as returned from the Governor and amended by the Senate. A motion to recommitt it to the Committee on Railroads was lost, and the bill was passed. It would seem that the bill which provides for the payment in coin of the interest on certain canal bonds will continue to be a stumbling block in the Senate to the last day of the session. It has already been discussed and progressed several times, and yet it is no nearer a final quietus than it was when first introduced. The bone of contention in the bill is the word—only. Which some of the Senate to the last day of the session. It has already been discussed and progressed several times, an

the interest of the people, for they certainly know what they are disputing about. Let Mr. Lord telf all he knows about Mr. Wood and the sait works, and let Mr. Wood give us a peep into where the "coin" went, and no doubt the people will be edified. Will they do it?

The Senate this evening finally disposed of the Statue bill by ordering it to a third reading after providing that the commissioners mentioned in the bill should contract for a statue of Governor Cinton. What other eminent man is to be honored in marble likewise was, by an amendment to the bill, left for the next Legislature to determine.

In the Assembly this evening Mr. Griffin moved to reconsider the vote on the bill which was passed last evening providing that hereafter Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this State shall be held by judges elseted in some district other than that to which they are assigned. The motion to reconsider, however, was lost, and there are some ugity rumors and the with reference to money having been offered for votes to reconsider and kill the bill.

Mr. HUSFED, from the Committee on Apportionment, submitted a report on a bill entitled "An act dividing the State into Congressional districts," which provides for dividing the State into thirty-two districts, as follows:

First district, Suffolk, Queens and Richmond counties; Second district, the First, Second, Fifting Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second wards of Brooklyn; Third district, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn, and the Twenty-first ward of said city, as bounded by section 2, chapter si4, of the Laws of 1868; Fourth district, Ninth ward of Brooklyn, as bounded by section 2, chapter si4, of the Laws of 1868; Fourth district, Ninth ward of Brooklyn, as bounded by section 2, chapter si4, of the Laws of 1868; Fourth district, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifthenth, Sixteenth, Seventh, Royenteen and Eighteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventh and Twenty-first ward of said city, ving east of Third avenue;

#### THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

Annual Meeting Last Evening-Presentation of a Haudsome Testimonial to Commodore Voorbis.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held their regular annual meeting last evening at the rooms of the club, No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn. Vice Commodore John S. Dickerson presided, calling the meeting to order at half-past eight o'clock. There were about seventy-five members present. After the usual preliminary business had been transacted the Treasurer, Mr. Chauncy M. Felt, made his rewhich showed the financial condition of the club to be in a favorable condition. The Club Measurer, Mr. John M. Sawyer, reported forty-five yachts in the organization-a gain of twelve since April last. The Committee on Time Allowance re-ported in favor of adopting for schooners and first class sloops the same method of allowance as allowed by the New York Yacht Club. This, the committee stated, would allow the Alice (the smallest schooner)

stated, would allow the Alice (the smallest schooner)
twenty minutes in a race of five hours with the
Sappho, the largest schooner. For other than
schooners and first class sloops the committee favored the giving of length only, and the time allowance the same as during 1871.

The report was adopted without any discussion
whatever.

The election of officers was next proceded with
and resulted as follows:—Commodore, Jacob
Voorhis, Jr.; Vice Commodore, John S. Dickerson; Rear Commodore, Robert Dillon; President,
P. W. Ostrander; Secretary, William T. Lee;
Treasurer, Chauncy M. Felt; Assistant Secretary,
G. C. Wood, and Mensurer, John M. Sawyer.

The following gentlemen were elected to compose
the Board of Trustees:—William H. Langly, William
H. Pegg, William M. Brasher, D. S. Hines, Samuel
Samuels, George W. Kidd and John T. Barnard.

Chauncy M. Felt, G. C. Wood and J. R. Braham
were elected a Committee on Membership.

To compose the Regatta Committee the following
gentlemen were elected:—William H. Pegg, H. A.
Mott, G. L. Haight, J. M. Sawyer, Benjamin E. Mallory, James S. Dean, John Oakey, Dr. S. H. Hall and
Harry Barrognanath.

The regular business having been disposed of Mr.
Ostrander took the floor, and in a neat speech of a
lew minutes' duration presented Commodore Voor-

testimonial, in the form of a silver yacht, an exact model of the Madeleine. This beautiful specimen of handiwork is twenty inches in length, the hull and sails being of pure silver, while the masts, spars and riggling are of gold. She is represented as sailing through a silvery sea, and is mounted on a petiment covered with crimson velvet, bearing the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
COMMODORE JACOB VOORHIS, JR.,
by the members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club,
as a testimonial of appreciation and regard for
him as their faithful chief officer and the
esteem in which they hold him as a
GALLANT YACHTSMAN.
BROOKLYN, April 24, 1872.

The Commodore was surprised at the sudden and
to him unexpected turn in the affairs of the meeting, but, nevertheless, received the testimonial
with appropriate remarks, which were warmly
applauded.

# THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Transactions at the Exchange Yesterday-Sale of Union Square Property on Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. The Exchange Salesrooms were crowded yesterday with a very substantial class of investors attracted by the sale of a valuable piece of Union Square property, which was sold under the order of the executrix of the estate of Samuel T. Tisdale. It extended from the rear of Wallack's Theatre, and has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Union square, which before many years will be the great financial and commercial centre of New York. It was put up at \$100,000, and up to \$130,000 the bids came in rapid succession, but after that figure was attained, a really high one, the auctioneer moved more defilterately. It was finally knocked down to Mr. F. Thompson, a Wall street broker, who has long had an eye on the premises, which are eligibly situated for any public building, such as a bank or insurance company. The following are the particulars of the day's transactions:

Premises on the s. w. corner of lith st. and 4th av. extending from the rear of Wallack's Theatre to the stables adjoining the Maison Dorce, fronting on Union square, 50 cm of the av. and 25 ft. on 16th st., to F. F. Thompson, Banker, Wall st.

12,500, to James L. Brown.

No. 1,003 2d av., w. w. first huilding s. w. corner of B12,500, to James L. Brown.

No. 1,003 2d av., w. w. first huilding s. w. corner of B12,500, to James L. Brown.

No. 1,003 2d av., w. w. w. first huilding s. w. corner of Wallack's Theatre story and cellar, brick neement house, lot 25,5x26, five story and cellar, brick neement house, lot 25,5x26, so to W. H. Gildersieeve.

No. 1,003 2d av., w. w. w. first huilding s. w. corner 7th av. and 135th st., to W. H. Raynor.

Two lots on s. s. of 142d st., between 7th and Sth avs., each 25,999.11, to H. Welsh cach.

Four story brick house and lot, s. s. of East 109th st., between 2d and 3d avs., 255,000,01, 500, J. A. Marshail.

BY v. R. STEVENSON, SON AND CO.

One 25x100, lot on n. s. of 105th st., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., to M. Pangborn.

Lot adjoining, east, to M. Pangborn.

Two lots adjoining, east, to F. Ki executrix of the estate of Samuel T. Tisdale. It extended from the rear of Wallack's Thea-

THE CHIEF OF THE POTTAWOTOMIES DEAD.

CHICAGO, III., April 24, 1872. Alexander Robinson, Chief of the Pottawotomies Alexander Robinson, Chief of the Pottawotomies, whose name is intimately associated with the history of Chicago, died yesterday, at the Indian Reserve in this county, aged 100 years. He was a steadast friend of the whites, and paddled the Kinzee family (Chicago's oldest pioneers) across the lake from Michigan in 1818. He has lived on the Reserve for forty years. He leaves a son and two damphters.

#### daughters. THE VALLEY RAILBOAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24, 1872. A full meeting of stockholders of the Valley Railroad Company was held to-day, and organized by the election of the following Board of Directors:— James Farmer, N. P. Payne, A. B. Stone, Cleveland; J. A. Saxton, George Cooke, Canton; D. L. King, J. F. Zeiberling, Akron. The Board will elect executive officers on April 29. This is the first meeting of the Valley Railroad Com-